reported below. The schooner Florence, hence February 26th, arrived at San

Francisco March 15th The British ship Jaspar, Taylor, has been chartered on terms reserved, to load oil at Honolula for Bremen. She would leave for this port about a week after the Yanker, and will be due

here the latter part of next week. The ship Wild Hunter has had a long passage from San Francisco, and been handsomely beaten by the Yankee, which left a week later. She will leave in a few days to lead guano at Phoenix Group, for a European port.

The st amship Tynemouth had obtained a full cargo at Hongkong for Shanghae, and it is supposed has been withdrawn from the San Francisco and Hongkong route.

The schooner Kate Surgeant is reported as having put into Rio, from which port she salled for Honolulu January 3, and is

The San Francisco markets for our island produce are extremely dull, and a heavy accumulation of stocks there precludes any chance of improvement for some time to come. The following were the current rates there of leading articles:

From-sules at \$6 @ \$6 50 per barrel

Corres-has declined. Sales of Rio at 284, with large im-

Ricz-Market overstocked and sales triffing. Sale of 19 bris S. I. at 74c.

Sugar-Market at a stand-still, with no inclination on the part of dealers and jobbers to buy. China No. 1, \$9 90 @ \$9.75. Sandwich Island, 11c. Crushed refined, 12jc @ 13jc. PULC-sales at 9c.

In the New York market, sperm oil is quoted at \$1.75, and erude whale at 95c.

The New Bedford papers of January contain the usual annual

The year opened not very anapiciously for the whaling interest, but closed under mean favorable across, and our incr-chants during the past few months have taken courage from the advance in the prices of our staples, the favorable news from the northern fisheries, and the brighter prospects in the future; the immense stocks of oil and bone of former years having been reduced.

diminution of the whaling flect has continued through the year, but we hope has reached its minimum. The decrease for the year has been 65 vessels, with a tonnage of 23,297. The decrease for 1861 was 94 vessels, with a tonnage of 32,441; for 1860, 57 vessels, of 18,096 tons; for 1859, 56 vessels, of 18,273 tons; for 1858, 29 vessels, of 8,053 tons; the decrease for fivyears amounting to 100,140 tons, or 49 per cent. The total number of vessels now engaged in the whallog business is 353,

with a tonnage of 103,162. In 1858, the total number of American whalers was 654, with an argregate tonnage of 203,148. Of the above total of whaling vessels, 287 were at sea Jan. 1, 1863, the balance being in home ports. Regarding the number of new vessels fitted out, the

same paper says : A very gratifying feature of the year has been the increased number of vessels fitted for the fishery as compared with a few years previous. From this port 57 vessels have sailed, including one sold to parties in Sydney, N. S. W., which was fitted for the North Pacific. Of these, 20 have sailed to cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, 19 for the North Pacific, 9 for the Pacific, 3 for Cumberland Inlet and Hudson's Bay, 3 for the Indian Ocean, 2 for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and I for the South

The destruction of whalers by the pirate Semmes, is referred to in the following:

The most disheartening event has been the depredations of the rebel pirate Alabama. Her commander, the notorious Semmes, seems to have an especial spite against our whaling fleet, having destroyed eleven whalers, one, the Eben Bodge, while in the Sumter, and the remainder in his present vessel. Several of these were very fine vessels. Semmes was formerly connected with the light-house department, and having often visited this city at that time is well acquainted with the business of the place.

The following of oil in the country, indicate not only that the price of oil and hone will be high for some time to come, but that an impetus

will be given to the whale fishery during the present year: The stock in the country is estimated at 15,908 barrels of sperm oil, 21,519 barrels of whale oil, and \$5,000 pounds of whalebone. A year ago the stock of sperm oil was 16,132 harreis, about the same as now; but the stock of whale oil was 55,438 barrels, being nearly three times the present quantity, and the stock of whalebone (of which 143,000 pounds was in New York city) was 457,000 pounds, five times the amount

There is no probability that the price of sperm oil will be much lowered while the present disordered state of the finances, consequent on the difficulty of suppressing the rebellion, continues to inflate the price of gold and rates of exchange. The stock on hand is about the same as a year ago, and the expected imports for the coming year will not exceed those of the last; and should the cotton manufacturing interest revive, the con-sumption will be more than it was in 1862, when it was less than it has been for many years.

In whale oil we predict that the present rates will not decline and probably will experience a considerable advance. The expected importations for 1863, from 55,000 to 60,000 barrels, with the present stock, amount to barely 80,000 barrels, while the semount absorbed by home consumption and export during the last year has been in round numbers 140,000 barrels, which is the smallest consumption for many years. It will be recollected that in 1852, when, in conseque ce of the memorable disastrous season in the Arctic Ocean the previous year, the imports of whale oil amounted to the smallest figure for many years, the average price of whale oil was thirteen cents higher than during the previous year; and yet we enter upon the present year with an expected importation of 25,000 barrels less than was imported in 1852, and with a stock on hand of 15,000 barrels less than was then held. The same cause which will conspire to raise the price of whale oil will also serve to maintain create an advance in the present unheard-of prices of whale bone. And the importation of whalebone the past year has been nearly half a million pounds less than in 1861.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SYDNEY-Hecate soon FOR SAN FRANCISCO-per Comet, about April 18.

Fon Lauren-per Nettie to-day.

FOR KONA & HILO-"

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 2--Miss brig Morning Star, Gelett, from Micronesian 2-Sch Daniel Webster, Shelly, 23 days from San Francisco, en route for Shanghae. 3—Am wh ship George Howland, Jones, 10 months from New Bedford, via Talcahuane, with 385 bris sp., 535 wh, and 5000 lbs bone. Off and on. Sailed

April 6, for Arctic.

Am wh ship Thos. Dickason, Stewart, from Coast of California, with 400 bris wh. Off and on. Sailed April 6, for Arctic.

3-Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchant, fm ports en Kaual, with 268 kegs sugar, 346 mats de., 45 bris molasses, 8 hides, 19 hogs, 2 cabin and 36 deck pass. 4—Sch Hannah, Autone, from Hilo, with 398 kegs sugar,

200 mats do., and 5 passengers.
4—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Lahaina and Makee's landing, with 5 cords wood, 50 bris potatoes, 100 segs sugar, 125 libles, 20 bris molasses, 100

pumpkins, 12 bris pol, 2 hogs, and 40 pass.

Am wh ship Jirch Swift, Williams, from New Bedford, via Hilo, with 120 brls sp. Off and on. Sailed 5—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kabului, with 14 bullock, I horse, 6 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

5-Sch Kalama, Johnson, from ports on Kauai, with 22 cords wood, 2 cannon, 15 bris potatoes, 9 hider, 3 bris tallow, 1 horse, and 11 native passengers. 5-Sch Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Hilo, with 620 kegs

sugar, 100 hides, 1 bdl goat skins, 27 bales pulo, 20 bags fungus, 10 bags pia, 2 brls tallow, 2 brls molasses, 20 mats sugar, 1 cabin and 6 deck pass. 6—Am wh bark Tamerlane, Gray, 6; months from New Bedford, with 150 brls sp. Reports ship Euphrates, Hathaway, 500 wh, bound to Hile. Off and on.

illed April 7, for Arctic. 8-H B M steamer Hecate, Kichards, frm Kailua, Haw. 8—Am bark Yanker, Taylor, 18 dys from San Francisco, with miss and pass to Wilcox, Richards & Co. 8-Haw wh brig Victoria, Lawton, fm Coast California

8-Sch Kamehameha IV., Clark, from Maliko, with 72 bris molasses, 100 kegs sugar, 3 bags Fungus, 100 guatskins, 3 hogs, 3 cabin and 5 deck pass. 8—Sch Molkeiki, Napela, frm Lahaina. 8—Am ship Wild Hunter, Baldrey, 24 days from San Francisco, en route for Phoenix Group. 8-Haw sch Kitty Cartwright, English, 14 days from

9-Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchant, from Kauai

Fanning's Island, with 1100 gals cocc

DEPARTURES. April 2-Am wh bark Florence, Spencer, for Ochotsk. Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Hanalei.
 Sch Kamehameha IV., Clark, for Maliko.
 Am bark Arctic, Hammond, for Boston. 4-Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchant, for Kau 6-Steamer Kitagea, McGregor, for windward ports. 7-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Lahaina and Makee's Landing. 7—Sch Kalama, Johnson, for Kanai. -Sch Hannah, Antone, for Hilo. 5th Kamoi, Shepkerd, for Kahului and Lahaina.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Gelett hands us the following : The Brig Morning Star, reports-32 days from Nemerik, Marshall Islands. Reports the following vessels: bark Cicero, Stivers, touched at McKenn's Island, December 29. Had taken no oil since leaving Honolulu. Ship Fleetwing left Howland's Island February 4, for Cork, leaded with guano. February 5, ship Anglo-Saxon at Howland's Island, nearly full, to sail for Cork in a few days. Also, ship Audubon waiting her turn to load. Bark Fanny, Bliven, touched at Apalang about the middie of January. No oil since leaving Honolulu. Sch Maria,

Biodgett, was wrecked at Ebon, Murshall Islands, February 4. Brig Victoria, Lawton, reports-Cruised principally in Margarita Bay. Caught 20 whales, making 900 barrels oil. Spoke no vessels during the cruise.

DIED.

Smru -At sea. Lat. 31 °, 50, N., Long. 175 E., on beard brig Morning Star, of heart disease, Sylvester B. Smith.

VESSELS IN PORT-APRIL 9.

H B M steamer Hecate, Richards. Am bark Comet, 200 Am bark Yankee, Taylor. Haw, bark R. W. Wood, Geerken. Am bark Cambridge, Brooks, Am sh Wild Hunter, Buildrey. Miss brig Morning Stor, Gelett. Am schooner Daniel Webster, Shelly. Haw schooner Kitty Cartwright, English

Am wh ship Barnstable, Bronson Am wh bark Nile, Fish. Am wh bark Pearl, Bush. Am whiship Reindeer, Raynor Am wh ship Champion, Worth. Am wh ship Adeline, Barber.

Haw wh brig Victoria, Lawton

IMPORTS.

From Enos, Micronesia-per Morning Star, April 2-19 casks

(2052 gals) Coccannt oil, 1 bil mats. From San Francisco-per Yankee, April 8-25 hif bris dried apples, 150 brls salmon, 100 M shingles, 40 brls lime, 6 sks enions, 30144 ft lumber, 12 nests baskets, 222 bndis staves, 1 hil bri heads, I cs boits and washers, 200 qr sks, 90 hif sks, 32 sks, flour, 100 no. 1 bread bxs, 20 bris pork, 3 cs hams, 200 sks outs, 54 sks barley, 175 sks potatoes, 2 bas shoes, 8 cs boots and shoes, 10 stoves, 6 bills hollow ware, 10 pkgs sushes, 8 bris whis key, 62 bris brandy, I by acid, I as hardware, 2 as coffee mills, 2 hif kgs nails, 5 bxs, 7 cs, 2 brls, drugs, 2 bndls iron, 2 bndls iron teakerties, 1 bndl hose, 1 bndl long pans, 1 cs axe handles, 2 cs horse nails, 1 blacksmith's vice, 1 roll leather, 15 rolls ting, I ce paints, I kg do., I bale rope, 24 bdls ox bows, 50 hdis sheet iron, 3 cs yeast powders, 13 cs. 2 bxs, tobacco, 1 c oysters, 2 bales sait, 1 bri nuts, 1 cs cakes, 2 cs crackers, 1 cs sola crackers 3 cs pilot bread, 5 bys smoked herring, 3 bys sepper, 2 bris hams, 1 es jams, 64 bnd)s iron wire, 1 boiler, 1 bx treasure, (\$3000.) 204 mts mor, 12 bars iron, 77 pkgs oil shooks, 15 cks shook heads and hoops, 1 keg printing ink, 1 role oil cloth, 1 wagon, 1 pkg shells, 6 bxs smoked salmon, 1 ck wine, 8 kgs ale, I copying book, 3 bxs seeds, 1 roll cloth, 1 roll rubber packing, and 279 pkgs, 29 cs, 12 bxs, 2 bales unspecified mose. From Sax Prancisco-per Wild Hunter, April 8-20 cs coal oil, 50 bxs saleratos, 25 bxs soda, 12 bars iron, 150 bgs potatoes 39 es 4 chs & bales, unspecified md.e.

EXPORTS.

For Bosron-per Arctic, April 4-4090 hides, 56 bdls, 19 bales goutskins, 12 pkgs, 3 cs, 3 bdls, and 1900 fbs old composition, 25181 the old from, 36 pkgs from, 156 bales wood, 2 bales sheepskins, 1 bale culf skins, 125 pkgs, 107 cks wholi, 2 boxes curio-ities, I bri sugar, 4 bags coffee, 2 trunks personal effects, 161 pkgs rice, 16 pkgs sundries, 2157 the hide cuttings, 2 chests

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco-per Yankee, April 8-C G Hopkins, John H, Kapanken, J Kon, W H Kruger, Thos Stevenson, H Bearse, Chas Cumings, Heleike.

For WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauca, April 6-Miss Katie Spencer, S.H. Atkins, W. Webster, G.W. Wilfong, George Risley, John Hackfeld, J Beoble, R Lloyd-8 cabin and about 150 deck passengers.

MARRIED.

KRCGER-GRANEY-In Honolulu, April 8th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. F. C. Kruger to Miss Margaret E. Grany. CANTERBURY-NANAMALEI-In Honolulu, April 4th, by Rev. 8. C. Damon, Mr. B. F. Canterbury to Nanamale

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

The decision of Chief Justice Allen in the recently contested liquor case, will be found on our fourth page, corrected of some important errors. His Honor takes up the case as left by Judge Robertson, and confines his remarks almost to the points of the Constitutionality of the liquor law, and its alleged conflict with the French Treaty. What is said regarding the Hawaiian Constitution is well worth attentive perusal:

It will be seen that this Constitution was a free grant from the King. Whatever power or rights which he alienated by this Constitution, was done from his own convictions of justice and of duty. The Constitution did not proceed from the people, neither was it ordained or established by them. From the consideration which he bore them, he declares to them in the instrument itself, that it shall not be considered as finally established, until the people, by their Representatives, have assented to it. There is no place in this Kingdom made memorable like Runnymede, where the Barons of England compelled King John to grant Magna Charta. Neither the chiefs nor the people have ever compelled the Kamehamehas by the sword to grant them a Constitution. It] was a free-will offering on the part of the King. It was regarded by him as a measure of wisdom to give strength to his Kingdom, symmetry to its laws and prosperity to his people.

The Constitution of 1840, as well as that of 1852, was not framed and promulgated for the benefit of foreigners so much as for Hawaiians. It was intended to improve the latter, to raise them in the scale of humanity, from the condition of serfs in which they were, to occupy a higher status. It was an experiment very like that of the present Emperor of Russia, in liberating the millions of serfs of that empire,fraught indeed with peril to the security and peace of the realm, but prompted and carried out with the most benevolent motives on the part of the sovereign, to benefit his subjects.

When, therefore, the Counsel for the defense undertook to interpret the Hawaiian Constitution by that of England or America, they engaged in a task for which no precedent could sustain them. France could never permit the "constitutionality" of the laws of Tahiti to be decided by the reading of her own liberal code; nor would England ever allow the prohibitory laws now in force in New Zealand to be broken down because they might be adjudged "unconstitutional" in England. On this point, the decision is explicit:

"The argument of Counsel was very able and eloquent in its application to the rights of British subjects under the British Constitution, and to the rights of an American citizen under Constitution of the United States, on the great principle that laws should affect all people alike; but its fallacy consisted in their misapprehension of the true spirit, intent and purpose of the Hawaiian Constitution as applicable to Hawaiians. It is the great charter of the rights of the King, the chiefs, and the people; for it has been so declared by mutual accord. But in giving a construction to its provisions, if there ever was an instance when the history of the grant and of the people, and the contemporaneous history of its laws, should have an influence in its construction, it is unquestionably in this. The Legislature of the Kingdom has always been peculiar in this, that it has made certain provisions of laws exclusively in reference to native subjects, since the formation of the Government."

A little farther on, the language of the Court is still more clear:

There is a peculiarity in the Government and in the business affairs of the whole nation, in this, the union and a co-operation of the foreign element with the aboriginal. Its workings have been harmonious and mutually useful. And while it has been so, it has been the gracious policy of the aboriginal race, in whom was vested the legislative power, in passing laws of a restrictive character, to apply them exclusively to themselves.
It ill becomes the foreigner to complain of this application, and it never could have been the meaning and intent of the framers of the Constitution to exclude from the legislative council the power to pass laws exclusively applicable to Hawaiian subjects, while those laws were in accordance with the spirit and genius of their Constitution. The aboriginal race would have never surrendered this wer, because they always have been aware, and more espe cially at the period when the Constitution was adopted, that there were some laws which were regarded as wise for them, which were not applicable to foreigners, or at least would tend to promote difficulties, even if not in conflict with treaty

Never could an attempt to break down the authority of the Constitution have received a more decided rebuke than is given in the sentence which we have italicized. We see a party of foreigners, thoroughly organized, coolly setting to work, under the leadership of able counsel, without any solicitation from the native population, to try to abrogate laws relating not to their own rights, but to those of the native race; decreasing aboriginal population of Hawaii nei. strong force. Such an attempt merited the keen rebuke which stand up to apologize for it.

A public call was issued, a meeting held, and the few natives who had been induced to make the aid of some foreigners to assist them, and second meeting, their voice was almost unanimous that the laws and Constitution were right, the "moral support" asked was given, but in a way that was not anticipated. The r-buke was damaging and the result disheartening to those who sought an expression of "public senunanimous to sustain the laws as they are. strengthen government securities and funds. Witness the stand taken by the Representatives : the change. They have no interest in common with the Hawaiians, but glory in their denage.

When the editor of the Polynesian gets ready to undertake the task of remodeling the liquor laws of the kingdom, to suit his vitiated lastes, (which effort involves packing the Legislature foreign. with a majority of his own views-rathera herculean task in the opinion of many,) prhaps he will take as his text the following from the close of Judge Robertson's decision, which bears directly on the question :

It has not been argued, nor could it have been with propriety, that the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors is natives s pernicious in its effects, or that it is not a wholesque law, within the meaning of the 62d article of the Constitution; and here can be no question that it tends to promote the will-being of His Majesty's native subjects, and assists in promeing the material interests and general welfare of the nation it large. The subject of the importation and sale of spirituous liquors in this isingdom, has always been treated by the Government as a speciality, and the tradic has ever been kept under gringent

A considerable portion of the Chief Jestice's decision relates to the French Treaty as learing on the case, and no one is more qualified to speak knowingly than be, who was mairly engaged on the part of the government in framing that treaty. On more than one occasion, we | here insert a list, showing the grades and pay well know, that the late Mr. Perrin distinctly in the American service. The European diplodisavowed any desire to incorporate in thetreaty unything that might restrict or impair the laws relating to the sale of liquors. On no point was he more free and unreserved, than or this, and certainly none who are familiar with the discussions and explanations interchanged at the time, can mistake the meaning, however equivocal the language may appear.

In concluding his decision, Judge Allen tersely sums up the case in a few lines. We may repeat, however, as we intimated last week, that the defendant only allowed his name to be used in order to bring the vexed question of the legality of the prohibitory law to a decision, because no one else would do so, and it was desirable for many reasons that the question in suspense should be finally decided:

There is no injustice done the respondent. When he took the cense, he knew its conditions. This provision of law has been n force for many years. Under this decision he will continue to have the same rights of sale by virtue of his license, as it was understood by the contracting parties to it that he would have. But he seeks to extend that license by the claim of a Constitutional right of sale to the whole native population. which the law prohibits, and in reference to which the contract for a license was made. He will continue to enjoy all the ad-vantages for which he contracted and paid, and, equitably, he As the prohibitory liquor law is now fully

sustained, we trust that the Executive officers of the Government, whose duty it is to carry out its provisions, will not be slow in doing so. There can be no excuse hereafter for any violation of it. Whether in Honolulu or out of it, wherever liquors are sold to or manufactured for the natives, by foreigners or natives, whenever proof can be found, the parties implicated should be arrested and tried. If the fines imposed are not enough to check the hellish desire to make gains in open or secret violation of law, then let imprisonment succeed, and the majesty of the law be sustained.

The Foreign News.

Since our last issue, there have been three arrivals giving us the news and events transpiring abroad during three weeks. Our dates from | ready sustained by its own citizens .- I beg their San Francisco are to the morning of March 21, on which day the Yankee left.

During the interval embraced in our dispatches, we find no decisive engagements reported in any quarter of the seat of war, though plenty of rumors are given, which later papers often contradict. In Virginia, the rebel forces under Lee were assuming a more offensive attitude, indicating a disposition to bring on an engagement, which may take place on the Rappahamock, some miles above Fredericksburg. Their forces are reported as having changed their position somewhat, so as to flank the National troops.

At Charleston, the advance of the National forces appears to be slow, but the latest news from thence (March 12.) reports a squadron of vessels as having passed Fort Sumter. If so, they could not lie idle long before the city, around which over 400 guns are said to be ahead. The bombardment of Charleston is reported as in progress by the latest telegrams.

Florida has again put to sea from that port. This looks very curious, when on the 28th of February she was reported off one of the West India Islands. We hear nothing of the Alabama, and the probability is she has again run her blockade, and got to sea.

In Tennessee, some small engagements are reported, but with no decisive result. The rebels report that they are surrounding Rosekrans forces, and appear to be assuming the offensive more than formerly. High rivers and bad roads prevent any important advances on either side. The government steamers had ascended the Cumbama, destroying the depots and stores of the Rebels on that route.

Affairs about Vicksburg engross public attention. It is difficult, from the accounts received, to give any correct idea of the position of things there. The rebels are evidently very strongly entrenched at that point, but whether they can not to secure to the foreigner any greater free- hold the place, when their supplies from across dom, but to deal poison and death, aye, to hurry | the Mississippi are cut off, is a question. All to an early and utter extermination, the fast | that is known is, that they still hold the city in

it received, and which should shame those who | that Gen. Banks was prepared for an advance on Port Hudson, and the Southern papers report

the call, were simple enough to try to bring in a loan from European capitalists of one hundred millions of dollars in gold at current rates. This show them how and what to do; but were coolly is an important item, as indicating an entire told that they were expected to act for themselves. change of sentiment and public confidence in And they did act for themselves, for at the Europe in the stability and ultimate success of the National administration. No such loan could be effected without such confidence or and they did not desire any change. Thus | without the most perfect assurance of non-intervention by European powers, for capitalists there hold the consciences and hands of sovereigns. If the announcement is correct, it will tend to relieve the Government from embarrassment timent." When the question of the right or in its military plans, while it will inspire a wrong of the present prohibitory laws is brought rivalry and jealousy on the part of American home to the natives themselves, they are almost capitalists, the result of which will be to

On the whole, though no decisive victories are not a native or foreigner could be found to vote for announced, the news this week is favorable to the repeal of the prohibition. It is only a the National cause, and there is no good cause small clique of foreign birth, of foreign in- for doubting ultimate success, long and severe stincts and prejudices, desirous of living at the | though the struggle may be. The "peace demoexpense of the native race, that seeks to make | crats" of the Cox and Vallandigham school may bluster and advise a surrender to the South, but there is no good reason yet to believe that they can carry out their designs, or that the freemen of the North are ready to become vassals of the slaveholders or any other tyrants, domestic or

Diplomatic.

Among the items by telegraph in late papers, was the following: "The President returned to the Senate * * * for the second time the nomination of Dr. M'Bryde, as Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands."

The telegraph has often a mystiness in its announcements, of which the above is an example. We infer that the Senate disagreed with the President regarding the nomination made by him, which now he insists on, by returning it to that body a second time. The statement of the office being that of a "commissioner," is probably a clerical one, and the announcement before made, copied from a Washington paper, is most likely correct.

Speaking of diplomatic representatives, we may mats are generally of the same grades, but some receive larger salaries.

1st Class-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenspotentiary-London and Paris-salary \$17,000 2d Class-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary-Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Vienna, Turin, Pekin, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico-

34 Class-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary-Chile and Peru-salary \$10,000. 4th Class-Minister Resident-Lisbon, Brussels, Rome, Berne, the Hague, Nicaragua, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bolivia, Argentine Confederacy, Equador, Constantinople, Yedo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, and New Granada-salary

5th Class-Commissioner-Honolulu, Hayti, Paraguay-salary \$7,500. 6th Class-Consul General-Constantinople and Frankfort, each \$3,000; Egypt, \$3,500; Montreal, \$4,000; Calcutta, \$4,000; Havana, \$6,000.

Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th, 1863. EDITOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER :- During the past week telegraphic communication with the East has been considerably interrupted by heavy storms in the mountains. The wires, which were down at the date of the Comet's departure, resumed work the same evening and up to yesterday, when another break occurred, news came freely over the lines. The report of the capture by the rebels of the Indianola and Queen of the West, on the Mississippi, is con-

On the 12th February the American ship Jacob Bell was burned at sea by the pirate Florida. The Jacob Bell was from China for New York, with a vuluable cargo of teas, held by Baring Brothers & Co., of London, as security for advances on a letter of credit, and insured in England. The old proverb about "curses coming home to roost" seems very applicable to this case, as well as to several others in which our British friends have been the sufferers, through the active neutrality of their nation. The one hundred thousand dollars, "Judas money," for which the British Government allowed the Alabama to go to sea, to prey upon American commerce, would be but a poor compensation for the losses alpardon, I should have said subjects. As the wants of the rebels become more pressing, it is fair to presume they will become less particular whose property

they interfere with. At a skirmish near Winchester, Va., a small body of National troops were badly taken in and done for, a few days since; this with the items above given constitutes the sum total of our reverses contained in the last batch of telegraphic intelligence. To offset against these we have the capture of Fort McAlister, near Savannah, the destruction of the notorious Nashville, and a few victories on a small scale in

Congress has adjourned, having voted everything necessary to sustain the administration and for the successful prosecution of the war. The men and money wanted are granted, the action of the President in suspending the habeas corpus is legalized, and authority given him to issue letters of marque and reprisal against any foe, foreign or domestic. mounted. There is evidently some hot work | The hands of our rulers and men in authority are thus strengthened, and the nation will expect that with the immense means now at their disposal there From Mobile, it is stated that the pirate craft | shall be no delay, hesitation or indecision. It will expect our President and his advisers to hereafter pay more attention to the work they have in hand and less to politics, that they shall spend their time in devising the defeat of the enemy, instead of pulling down and setting up generals to suit the wishes

The signs are that rebeldom will soon be kept busy in repelling the hordes of "Lincoln abolitionists," who are preparing to kick up a dust on "sacred soil." That iron-clad fleet at Port Royal means something; Banks and Grant, Farragut and Porter, are bent on mischief in and about Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Rosecrans is in Tennessee with over one hundred thousand men under his command, and herland river to Florence, in the State of Ala- the Army of the Potomac is being "Hockerized" by its new leader into a state of efficiency that promises great results. From all this we may conclude that "something or other" will shortly occur. Your correspondent has faith to believe that when it does occur, and the news reaches the Islands, it will appear in the Polynesian in small print. From England we learn of meetings and demon-

strations in favor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Is the world coming to an end? In the history of this nation has it ever before happened that a President of the United States did anything that suited John Bull? Did we ever have a Presi-Advices from New Orleans to March 8, state dent who, in English eyes, was anything but a rapacious monster or a cheating knave? Just to think of it, isn't it wonderful? "Zampillaerostation" is While the case was pending in court, there | that the attack took place on the 15th, resulting | a farce compared with the agility with which some was an effort made to bring to its aid a little in a repulse and defeat of the National forces; people can turn moral summersaults. This matter | now common and summersaults. This matter | 358.3m

"moral support" from the native population. but the report is not credited, and needs confir- of English sympathy is all very nice, but while the Alabama and other English vessels go about plunder-A telegram asserts that Sec. Chase has secured | ing and burning American ships, and vessels are openly fitted out in English ports to carry supplies to those who are trying to destroy our nation, it is not likely that the American people will place much

value upon such professions. San Francisco has of late been so dull as to furnish but few items that would interest your readers. Since the wardrobe affair at Sacramento we have had scarcely a sensation but we are promised one soon, no less than a Giantess. She is said to be a delicate young lady over seven feet in height, just out of her 'teens and of surpassing beauty. There's a chance for some aspiring individual who "wants but little here below" and "wants that little long."

We are just commencing to realize one of the effects

of the rebellion from which we have hitherto been free. On the second of March all California woke up and found it must be "stamped." Your neighbor's note, no matter how rich he may be, isn't worth a "red" without one of Uncle Sam's Adhesives on its face. Your own account at your Banker's may show thousands to your credit, but your check for so paltry a sum as twenty dollars and one cent will go to dishonor unless it bears one of those magical sticking plasters. There's no escape from the inevitable "stamp." The price of putty advances, and you scratch off a dispatch to your friend Linseed of New York, conveying the gratifying intelligence, rush to the telegraph office to get ahead of anybody else, thrust your message at the Receiver and-are dismayed to find you have forgotten the "stamp," and the lightning wont carry any such document. Babies, fortunately, are exempt; it doesn't require any "stamp" to be born, but you can't get married without a "stamp;" and if you are ever so strongly inclined to die you can't make your will without a "stamp." But, beyond the little annoyances that are necessarily at first incident to the operations of the Excise Law, we hear no one complain; on the contrary all seem rather glad that we are now bearing a part of the financial load under which our Eastern brethren are staggering. Our people, however, don't take kindly to "greenbacks." Patriotism, duty to sustain the Government, and all that kind of talk has signally failed to make us adopt the paper currency of the East. Bank bills and shinplasters will never become acclimated in this state, our own soil produces a much healthier article

of money. Your community will be glad to learn that the sending of the witnesses from Honolulu, in the case of " Harry," who is here imprisoned on a charge of murder, is likely to result in establishing his innocence. An interesting account of the interview between Messrs. Ii and Kapaakea and the prisoner, will be found in the Bulletin of the 7th inst. From the press generally, and from all who know anything of the circumstances of this case, the action of your Government receives the highest praise. One paper speaks of it as a creditable act that is believed to be "without parallel among the civilized nations of the earth." Isn't that complimentary?

Your's,

W. DUFFIN, W. WILSON.

JAMES SLOAN. Ship and Machine Blacksmith. On Robinson & Co.'s Wharf. Is now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Ship and other work in his line, with neatness and dispatch, and

For Sale! _A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD ga-made by Jacob C ickering, Boston. Apply to Rudolph Sipp, or to C. S. BARTOW.

Co-partnership Notice! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Butchering Business under the name and style of DUFFIN & Co.

Honolulu, April 1, 1863. 259-1m

solicits a share of public patronage.

Notice of Removal!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTULLY REMOVED HIS LOCK & GUN SHOP

To the premises of C. H. Lewers, On King Street Next to the Lumber Yard, where he will be ready to execute all

orders intrusted to his care. Having received by the "Arctic," an ENGINE LATHE, he is able to do general repairing, such as Screw Cutting and Turning, larger th JAMES A. HOPPER, Just Received

Per YANKEE RESH OYSTERS,

Ground Sage,

Saleratus. Smoked Herrings, Salmon, California Clear Lake Cheese, Fresh assorted Crackers, California Golden Gate Flour,

Kits No. 1 Mackerel, For sale by S. SAVIDGE, Fort Street.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH OPTICIANS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN OPTICAL. Mathematical and Philosophical INSTRUMENTS.

STEREOSCOPIC GOODS. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE.

Jos. Rogers & Sons' Superior Cutlery, 637 Clay Street, San Francisco,

Having for sale the largest and best assortment on the Pacific Coast, to which they would call the particular attention of the public and the trade. Having unusual facilities for getting our goods from first hands, we feel confident that purchasers will really promote their own interest by selecting from our stock. Tr Complete Catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereoscopic and ther goods sold by us, may be had on application, or will be sent to any address, by mail, Postage PAID. Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a call will not incur the

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, Opticians, 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

& MOLASSES. FIRST CROP

LAHAINA PLANTATION. For sale in quantities to suit, by H. HACKFELD & Co.

Sugar and Molasses! OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

CROP 1863.

(Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.) Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

HILO, Hawaii, April 2d, 1862. MR. EDITOR :- Your sheet has heretofore been a welcome guest with us. The news has not always been as we wished it; there has been now and then a few knotty articles which we think you would have done well to have passed, even if you had a full hand. With your paper we often receive a foreign mail, which tells us of the sad havor taking place in our beloved country, and we implore the guardian angels of Liberty to stay the hand of strife; for up here we breathe the air of the syren that bids us hope that that beautiful galaxy of stars may not be dimmed, but still shine in all its splender, not with chains nor with despotism, but with radiant light that shall illuminate the world.

I have wandered thus far from my design to write you of my gratitude to those gentlemen who came forward to help save my property in the burning of my bark Florence. You will pardon me, Mr. Editor. for attending first to that which is dearer to me than property or even life-MY COUNTRY. Well, gentlemen, I may have a rough way of thanking you for your valuable services, but if you had not lent a helping and willing hand in that instance, you would not have been entitled to hall from Honolulu. I know all of you, and it affords me great pleasure to say that in cases of distress, fire or shipwreck, there is but one Honolulu in the world! The Fire Department, my darling pet, did as they have always done. -THEIR DUTY. To that honorable body I belonged for many years; they are familiar with my voice in council, and in combacting with the elements. I now raise it for the first time to thank them. Iney are gentlemen, and some of their mottoes are " Our aim the public good;"-" Where duty calls, there you will find us," &c , &c.

The stranger merits the approbation of all. H. B. M. ship Hecate, lying in port, discovered an American ship on fire; the promptings of the noble Briton's heart beat quick; the order was given to man the boat, and the gallant first Lieutenant sought the post of danger. Honor to him and those who served under him. They will please accept my warmest thanks. In this case, as in all others, "England expects every man to do his duty." I notice that there is stress laid on the circumstance that a Briton would go to the rescue of American property. This is foreign to me. Are we not of the same family? Should we own an American who would not do the same if the burning vessel was English ?- and I will show you something that is not yet known, although you may examine Webster's Unabridged. I am on a topic of gratitude, and not being an educated man, I am not satisfied with what I have written. Being of large stature, weighing some 240 lbs., I put myself in the scales, and, gentlemen, take my large proportions, (if you will take it in gratitude,) any part, or if you take the whole, I shall be satisfied. And believe me to be, as I trust I ever have been, the friend of the distressed, and admit me to be one of that noble phalanx that Honolulu is proverbial for.

THOMAS SPENCER. Owner of American bark Florence.

For Victoria & Portland

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK

CAMBRIDGE, N. C. BROOKS,...... Master. Having the greater portion of her freight engaged, will sail for

the above ports, On Saturday, Apr. 11th, Having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board. or to ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

KID CLOVES. ADIES' AND GENTS' BLACK, WHITE

For sale at B. F. EHLERS', Fort street. FOR SALE!

HARNESS, Apply to HARNESS. Apply to
P. C. JONES, Jr.,
at Wilcox, Richards & Co.

Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES

CERMAN MERINOSHEEP THE HAMBURG BARK 'Felisch.'

ed in his name without his written order.

the Falkland Islands, being now nearly due, we beg to offer for sale a choice lot of

Merino Rams and Ewes! From the same estate as those imported last summer per brig "Emma," and which have given such great satisfaction to the purchasers. This being the last lot or sheep we shall ever import, and having reduced our prices considerably, parties desirous to secure any, would do well to make their earliest appli-

hich is to bring the Cargo ex "Pauline,"

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Honolulu Barrel Factory.



HAVING AT LAST SUCCEEDed in providing a sufficient supply of Island material, such as Kukui, Abakee, and other ative woods, we are now fully prepared to artish all kinds of containers for Sugar, Molasses, Tallow, Rice, &c., at the shortest notice. Our manufacture will be found upon trial the hand-somest and c capest. The staves being cut in a bent, there is no loss by breakage whatever, whilst that on the imported traight cut staves is very considerable, and best known to those who have used them thus far. Orders directed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. CALIFORNIA Mutual Marine Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to inform the the public, that they are now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES on Cargo, Freight and Treasure.

Honolulu, April 2, 1862. Land For Sale! KONA, HAWAII.

THE AHUPUAA OF LAND LYING near the Bay of Kealakekua, Hawaii, called KAHULOA!

Comprising about 1000 acres of some of the most desirable land

on this island. For further particulars, address Kealakekua, Hawali, March 25, 1863. Hawaiian Mission COLLEGE!

NUUANU VALLEY. The Easter Term WILL BEGIN ON

APRIL 13. THE OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE IS TO

tic and industrial training. It is conducted on the principles of a Family School, in two distinct departments. For the present, the education is carried on by Mrs. Muson, with an assistant, but two experienced governesses are expected shortly from Instruction is given in all the usual branches of English education, with plain needle work and dress-making, and when desired, in French, Music, German, Calisthenics, Dancing, Illum-

-Second " -\$25 per term of 13 weeks. Day pupils 25 cents per week ; they will receive a plain English education and training in industrial work. Young ladies under 12 years are received as day pupils, at \$3 per term of 12 weeks.

KOLOA PLANTATION! A course including English, Frenct, Music, Calisthenics, and Dress-making, \$25 per term. Above 12 years, \$12 m \$35. Special arrangements as to terms made in cases of eleters

inating, Drawing, Embroidery, and every kind of Fancy Work. Terms-First Department-\$40 per term of 13 weeks.

and to meet special cases, and as to period of entry. H. HACKPELD & CO.